

## Some Considerations about the Socio-Political Movements of Young Khivans

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the socio-political movements of the Young Khiva people in the Khiva Khanate in the early twentieth century. In particular, it is also mentioned about the fact that the revolution in Russia has a positive impact on the growth of movements towards democratic reforms in Turkestan. From the beginning of 1917 the movement for democratic reform was began in the Khiva khanate. The young Khiva people who armed with the idea of independence took an active part in this movement with the idea of changing the political situation in the khanate and implementing some democratic reforms.

**KEYWORDS:** *Young Khiva Party, Turkestan Province, Khiva Khanate, Interim Committee, Assembly and Council of Ministers, manifesto, democratic reforms, constitutional monarchy*

In the first quarter of the 20th century, the socio-political processes taking place in the Turkestan region, in particular, the establishment of Soviet power by the Bolsheviks in a forced way, unprecedented events took place in many parts of the world. For example, democratic movements in Russia began to positively influence the awakening of the peoples of the national territory. In Russia, the February Revolution, which was in 1917 year. In Turkestan, too, democratic reforms began to have a positive impact on the growth of the movement.

This process was the impetus for the struggle of the population living in the territory of the Khiva Khanate for the possession of democratic freedoms and rights. As a result, meetings, rallies and demonstrations took place in the cities of the Khiva Khanate. At a rally in Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turkul) on March 7, 1917, Colonel Zeytsev, the head of the Amudarya branch of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office, was asked to resign. Instead of military administration, the Council of Soldiers and Workers' Deputies and the Executive Committee of Public Security were established in Turkul. This committee began to act as the board of the Amudarya branch.

From April 1917, the Khiva Khanate also began a movement for democratic reform. Young khivans who armed with the idea of independence, pursuing the interests of the people in this movement, took an active part in the idea of changing the political situation in the Khanate and carrying out some Democratic Reforms. For example, on 4 April, the young khivans took part in a meeting of the garrison of the Russian army in Khiva dedicated to the oath of allegiance to the interim government, asking the head of garrison to help them in carrying out some reforms in the Khanate.

At a time when the mood of democracy was rising, the young khivans persuaded Asfandiyorkhon to give side. In April 5,

1917 in the city of KhonKhiva signed a program (manifesto), presented by young khivans. In this document, it was announced the establishment of the elected Assembly and the Council of Ministers, the control of the state treasury, the construction of railways, Mail, Telegraph, the opening of new method schools, etc. [1.- B.44 – 45].

To control the implementation of reforms in the presence of the Hon, it was necessary to organize an interim committee (meeting) consisting of 30 representatives. In some historical literature, the name of the committee is incorrectly indicated as "mashruta". In fact, "mashruta" was a constitutional monarchy, which during this period was considered a method of Management in the Khiva Khanate. On 8 April, a meeting consisting of young khivans and large officials (chairman – BobookhunSalimov) and Council of Supervisors (chairman of the government– HusseinbekDevonbegiMatmurodov) was held in the presence of Khiva to manage the country. The assembly consisted of 30 people [2. –B. 46]. One of the leaders of the Young Khiva Party, PolvonniyazHojiYusupov (1861-1936), was tasked with stabilizing relations with the Russian government and Russian troops. Later, 19 more people, including 7 Turkmen, were included in the parliament. The young Khiva people became the ruling force in the Khiva khanate [3. - B.105-106].

As a cleric, BobookhunSalimov played a key role in the formation of the Council of Assembly and Council of Ministers, the organization of its activities, ensuring that its documents were on the basis of the Islamic Sharia. About this, Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov writes in his memoirs: "Not to be outdone, we wrote in the manpes given by the khan that it consisted of thirty representatives. Then, in consultation with BoboAxunEshan, letters were sent to all the Khorezm fortresses to elect representatives to Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan." [4.- B. 83].

The Majlis and the Council of Ministers in Khiva signaled that the country was embarking on a new path - reform and democracy. The Majlis and the Council of Supervisors included clerics, businessmen, intellectuals, and heads of Turkmen clans and tribes. The attitude to this news in Khiva society was different.

Young khivans were pleased: they saw the establishment of a constitutional monarchy as an expression of the fulfillment of their reform provisions. Their protesters began to lead new institutions of the state. A well – known figure of the young khivansBobookhunSalimov was the chairman of the Assembly, and their leaders HusaynbekMatmurodov was elected the head of the government-the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In May 1917, a delegation headed by a member of the Parliament PolvonniyozYusupov was sent to Tashkent to negotiate with representatives of the Provisional Government. Asfandiyorkhon relied on military forces led by general HaydarKhojaMirbadalov (Tatar of the nation), the representative of the interim government in Khiva, and dissolved the meeting in June. Seventeen prominent young people from Khiva, led by HusseinbekMatmurodov, were arrested, and their seats in the Majlis included officials and representatives of high priests. In short, Khan appointed a new Constituent Assembly (chairman - OrtiqAxun) and a Council of Ministers (Chairman of the government – IshokkhuzhaKhujaev) from among those who are satisfied with him. All members of the young khivans' party were declared unbelievers and began to take cruel revenge on them [5.– C.58].

Thus, seventeen members of the former parliament, led by H. Matmurodov, have been arrested. BoboohunSalimov was also taken under strict control. To strengthen the khan's victory over the Young Khiva, and to put an end to new protests against the existing system in the khanate, the Provisional Government established the post of commissioner in Khiva on 25 July. In September 1917, Colonel Zeytsev arrived in Khiva with a large Cossack detachment. He supported the khan who was fighting against the Young Khivaites. On November 21, a "Sharia court of judges" was held against the young Khiva residents. In November 1917, Asfandiyorkhan, with the help of the Russian Cossacks, completely abolished the Meeting. The young Khivaites, who had been defeated in the struggle against the khan's oppressive regime, were forced to leave the country [3. - B. 107].

In November-December 1917, PolvonniyozYusupov, NazirSholikorov (1881 - 1938) arrived in Tashkent, MullaJumaniyazSultanmurodov in Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul) [4. –B. 174 - 176.]. Other leaders of the Young Khiva party, HusaynbekMatmurodov, IshakhodjaKhodjaev, AbdusalomHojiIslamkhodjaev, HojiAvazberdiEshonov, were executed on May 18, 1918 by the khan's order [6. - B. 12.].

These events played a decisive role in the later political life of the Khiva khanate. On the one hand, the forces supporting the order of absolute domination in the khanate were united and intensified, and the khanate ruthlessly shaped its policy. On the other hand, there have been changes in the opposition movement as well. When the raw idea of peaceful reform of society was thwarted, some of the Jadids, especially the liberal wing, abandoned active political struggle, while others - the Young Khivaites - changed their style of struggle, took an armed struggle against the ruling regimes.

In the manifesto, which was announced by the young khivans party on February 8, 1920 [7. –S. 479.]. The nearby functions of the Khiva Revolutionary Party were promoted. Later this official document was published in sources and literature [8.]. It was misinterpreted as the previously adopted Program (guide-line) of the young khivans party. In its time, this manifesto, published in the Russian-language newspaper "ИзвестияТуркЦИК" in Tashkent, consists of 12 articles, the main content of which is as follows:

1. Absolute abolition of the absolute rule of the country by the Khan of Khiva and his government;
2. Public property declaration of funds and properties belonging to Khiva Khan, princes, beys and ministers;

3. The use of large landowners in the chapter of improving the lives of the poor;
4. To open schools throughout the khanate for free education of children and to spend the income from the foundation;
5. Extraction of channels from the Amudarya for the acquisition of reserve and vacant lands in Khiva;
6. Opening of schools for free education of children in Khiva;
7. Opening of free hospitals and health facilities in Khiva cities and residential addresses;
8. The return of lands, property and other things taken from the poor population by Khiva Khan and his lords to their owners;
9. To find out exactly where the people's funds that were deposited in the Treasury during the reign of Asfandiyorkhon were spent;
10. Introduction to the construction of Railways and bridges;
11. Complete elimination of involvement in free forced labor (beggar);
12. Immediate action to overthrow the Khan and his government and as a result of the formation of the people's government it is necessary to begin the implementation of the above-mentioned program items, to wage a ruthless struggle against the khan's supporters, the bourgeoisie and the counter-revolutionaries who oppose the people's power [9].

The political, social and economic demands envisaged in the manifesto or party program proclaimed by the young khivans were born as a result of their struggle against monarchy in the Khiva Khanate for many years. Young khivans, who came to power with the help of the Red Army and the Bolsheviks, began to realize their ideas.

In conclusion, at the end of the Khiva Khanate, young khivans played a certain role. Monarchia, which is characteristic of the Middle Ages, was a method of despotic management, having passed its lifetime when it came to the beginning of the XX century. The young khivans, who were in a Democratic mood, wanted their people to live comfortably and consistently fought against the monarchical and Khanate system based on oppression and complication.

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